BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND AUGUST, 1840.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

Saturday, August 22, 1840.

THE Hon'ble Company's Brig *Palinurus* Lieutenant Grieve Commanding, arrived from Suez, last night at 10 P. M. having left on the 22nd of July, she brings the European Mails from London to the 4th of July. Passengers.—Mr. Hill. We are chiefly obliged to the *Spectator* for the precis of News which we offer to our readers. It will be recollected that our last Mail brought us News to the 4th of June and gave us an animated description of Epsom Races and the attendance of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Notwithstanding the fascinations of the Derby Day, which alike attract the man of pleasure and the grave Senator, a good deal of Parliamentary business was transacted in the week following. The Lords referred the Bill "for "increasing the number of Chancery "Judges and abolishing the jurisdiction "of the Exchequer Court in Equity to a "select Committee.' The second reading of Lord Aberdeens church of Scotland Bill seemed to be indefinitely postponed, Tuesday the 16th was named for it, but should other business interfere Lord Aberdeen is quite ready to give way. His Lordship has discovered his inability to "settle the question;" and may yet perhaps be forced to admit the superior cunning of Lord Melbourne's policy to his own project of interference. It [redacted] Mr. Macgregor established the [redacted]eaty, with Naples dur ng the [redacted]of Mr. Temple from his post, [redacted]ould have settled the quarrel, had Lord Palmerston ratified his engagements, but then Mr. Temple was my Lords brother, and the other man a *Sub*, and it was beneath the Dignity of an Ambassador to take a hint; so Macgregor's treaty was pronounced impracticable!!!

In the Lords, Earl Fitzwilliam announced the form of his motion on the Corn Laws viz. "A resolution to declare the "expediency of reconsidering the Laws "which regulate the importation of Foreign grain."

The House of Commons was occupied for two nights with the subject of emigration. Mr. Smith O'Brien moved 3 resolutions declaring "that employment "was scarce in England, labour much "needed in the Colonies, and that it was "the duty of the state to provide a free "passage for Emigrants from the mother Country to the Colonies." Lord John Russell and Mr. Vernon Smith resisted the motion on the ground of State financial difficulties. Ministers were reproach'd with the robbery of the "New South Wales Land Fund" and set up as an excuse "that it was wanted to defray the "primary exigencies of the Government "which the local legislature refused to "provide for." Mr. O'Briens motion was opposed by Ministers with the Previous Question. No division took place. The proposal to insert in the Colonial Passengers Bill clauses authorizing the importation of Hill Coolies into the Mauritius, occasioned a Debate. The clauses were finally added to "the Passengers Act." The discussion as to the treatment of imprisoned Political offenders has been renewed. The result has been the relaxation of the security of Feargus O'Conner's punishment, at the instance of the Home Secretary. The news from France to the 6th of June shews the Paris papers full of the disastrous result of the expedition of the French Army in Africa against Abd El Kader.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday fills ten columns with Marshal VALLEES despatch, dated Algiers, May 27th, and containing a narrative of his operations. It appears that the return to Algiers was very hasty, and that the French were constantly attacked in their rear by the Arabs. Indeed, that was their fate on the onward march; for the enemy immediately re-occupied the ground from which they had been driven, and always seemed to be surrounding the invaders. There were eight serious engagements—the last on the retreat at Medeah, when Marshal VALLEE says the Arabs fought with extraordinary fury. He considers this a drawn battle; but the *Courier Francais*, on private authority, says that the Arabs had *chased* the French. It was reported in Paris, that Marshal VALLEE had been recalled, and that General CUBIERES or General TREZEL would take the chief command at Algiers.

In the Chamber of Duputies, on Tuesday, M. THIERS stated, in reply to M. MAUGUIN, that he considered the sulphur-monopoly of Naples unjust, and that France had demanded its abolition, before any difficulties had arisen between England and Naples.

In Spain, the Carlist fortress of Morella surreudered on the 31st May to the Queen's troops under ESPARTERO. It is hoped that by this achievement a finishing-blow has been given to the rebels.

The session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened on the 25th of May. The Queen's speech was couched in vague terms; her Majesty talked about the friendship of foreign powers, the suppression of the slave-trade, and the payment of the foreign creditors.

We have now to record a revolting outrage against the Person of the Queeu on Weduesday the 10th of June a detail of which we have given in our extracts. Her Majesty while proceeding from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park in an open Phaeton with Prince Albert was twice shot at by a fellow of the name of Oxford whom subsequent examinations have almost proved to be insane. He is to be tried for High Treason. Lord Fitzwilliam's motion on the repeal of the Corn Laws was lost in the Lords by a Majority of 149 to 42. Ministers also in the Commons were again defeated on Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill as he carried it triumphantly into Committee by a Majority of 206 to 195.

The French Ministerial newspapers take great pains in framing apologies for the failure of the last campaign in Africa; and in refuting statements in the Opposition journals, that the presence of the Duke's of Orleans and Aumale was injurious to the expedition, as the divisions they belonged to were kept out of action when their services were needed. In reply, the *Moniteur* declares that the division of the Duke of Orleans suffered most of any in the army; and the disasters of the last campaign will, it is said, be effaced by the glories of one for which Marshal Vallee is now preparing.

It appears from the *Echo del Arragon*, that the Carlist garrison of Morella, behaved with extraordinary gallantry. The besiegers threw shells into the fortress, which made great havoc among the defenders. One fell into a powder-magazine, which exploded and killed fifty men. Finding it hopeless to retain possession of the place, the Carlists attempted to cut their way through the besieging army, but were driven back with the loss of 600 prisoners, beeides many killed, At length they surrendered at discretion. After all their losses, the garrison still numbered 2 500 men: so that ESPARTERO may boast with some reason of the capture of Morella.

The death of the old King of Prussia, which was prematurely announced, actually occurred on the 7th instant, at Berlin, FREDERICK WILLIAM was in full possession of his faculties to the last: and was gratified by the arrival of the Emperor of Russia, who came to take leave of him, just two hours before his death. His daughter the Empress of Russia had been with him for some time.

Up to the 20th nothing but a dull debate on the Canada Clergy reserves Bill varied the monotony of Parliamentary dullness. The reports of the Weather and Crops in England were cheering and had a corresponding influence on the Corn and Money Markets. Trade was generally very dull, complaints on all hands. The working population of England suffering from the pressure, while in Ireland distress had almost reached its climax. From Spain the only news received was that the Carlists of Arragon and Catalonia are pursued by the Queen of Spain's troops in all directions. CABRERA's brother, a boy of fifteen, and his two sisters, have been arrested on the French frontier; and CABRERA himself, it was expected, would soon take refuge in France.

From Circassia the following News was received.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Constitutional* confirms previous accounts of the Circassian successes over the Russians—

"All Circassia glorifies itself on the advantages gained over its enemies, while the latter are in complete consternation. They have not a single fort left. All have been taken by the Circassians; into whose hands 120 pieces of cannon, with ammunition for ten years, have fallen. A Russian General, of some repute, is said to have gone over to the Circassians; who have garrisoned the largest fort with 15,000 men, but razed all the rest to the ground."

On the 24th of June Mr. Ewart brought forward the Sugar Question before the House of Commons. His object was to reduce the duty on Foreign Sugar from 63s. to 34. per cwt.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL failed in the attempt to allow the emigration of Hill Coolies from Bengal to the Mauritius by clauses in the Colonial Passengers Bill; but it is understood that a more comprehensive measure will be introduced for supplying the West Indies and Guiana as well as the Mauritius with emigrant labour.

Mr. FITZROY KELLY has obtained leave to introduce a bill to abolish the punishment of death except in cases of treason and actual murder. There are now fourteen (a few years ago there were two hundred) crimes for which the punishment of death may be inflicted. Mr. KELLY anticipated the greatest objection to that part of his bill which proposed to spare the lives of persons convicted of arson, rape, and attempts to murder. He argued in favour of the milder treatment of these cases, with much eloquence and ingenuity; and certainly received no adequate reply. Lord JOHN RUSSELL permitted the measure to pass the introductory stage, but intimated that its further progress would be stopped.

The Judge of the Admiralty Court will not be allowed to sit in any future Parliament. A proviso to that effect has been added to his salary-bill; and the feeling of the House so clearly against the Doctor, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL declined a division.

The young Queen of Spain, and the Queen Regent her mother, are on a tour in the interior: but the country is unsafe for the travellers; whose escort was to have been attacked near Medina Celi by a strong body of the rebels. The attempt to seize the two Queens was defeated by a division of the Royal army, who routed the rebels, and, it is said, took 1,317 prisoners to Siguenza. The Queens proceeded to Saragossa; which place they reached on the 18th instant. In every town and village they were well received. CABRERA is still active; and accounts vary as to the number of his troops, and his remaining resources.

An arrival at Portsmouth from new York brings our Amerieau intelligence down to the 5th instant. The Pennsylvania House of Represeotatives had passed a tax-bill, which if agreed to by the Senate, would pnt 100,000 dollars per annum at the disposai of the Executive.

It was reported at Washington, that a party of Florida Indians had captured an Ameri can fort and massacred all within it.

A flood or "freshet" had committed great ravages in Georgia and South Carolina, especially at Augusta; where, it is said, "the city appeared as if standing in the midst of a vast sea of water; the people were taken out of their houses by boats and horsemen, boats capable of containing forty bales of cotton were floating through every street."

Commercial matters had not improved up to the 4th July. The Canada Government Bill had been sent into Committee on the Lords through the opposition of the Duke of Wellington. Sir R. Inglis was in a minority on his Church Extension Bill. The progress of Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill had been delayed by O'Connell. The fate of the Bill is doubtful.

The position of the French Army in Africa had excited great anxiety in France, reports of the most gloomy character were in circulation. The Civil War in Spain was nearly at an end, Balmaseda the Carlist General had taken refuge in France. Cabrera was about to follow his example. Accounts from Circassia state that the Russians had been defeated with great slaughter.

From Egypt we learn that a positive pacification has taken place between the Porte and the old Pacha of Egypt, who has sent back the fleet new painted and victualled to the Head of the Ottoman Empire. For all other particulars we refer our readers to our extracts.

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, JUNE 17.

WE hear that a Brevet will positively take place if Her Majesty gives birth to a Son, but decidedly not should a Daughter be born. "The Queen and the Prince of Wales" will be the standing toast of the United Service. The Estimate on account of the Recommendations of the Military Commission is promised in a few days.

WE have much pleasure in confirming the report that Rear-Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, K. C. B., will be appointed to succeed Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K. C. B., as Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, the latter gallant and esteemed officer retiring on half-pay. With two such highly popular officers as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to superintend that noble establishment, the pensioners will be assured that every indulgence will be shown them.

IN the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 13th inst. we pointed out the extreme impropriety of embarking a pack of hounds in the *John Fleming* transport, having on board a large detachment of the 3d Foot destined for the East Indies, and stated that the express from the Court of Directors, ordering the Captain to disembark the troops, did not reach Deal until after the vessel had left the Downs. It appears, however, that contrary winds prevented the vessel's progress being so speedy as its Captain wished, and she was obliged to get into Torquay on the 14th. The following day, having again set sail, the *John Fleming* encountered such heavy gales of wind that the Captain deemed it prudent to tack into Falmouth on the 19th inst. No sooner had he done so, than a mandate was delivered to him, ordering the troops to disembark, which took place at Falmouth the morning following, and the gallant Buffs are now waiting further orders. If any thing should prevent them from embarking speedily, the East India Company ought, in common justice, to defray all extra expenses to which either the officers or men will have been subjected. The pack of hounds, we understand, are for the officers of the 15th Hussars.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, June 30.—*Canada Government Bill.*—Lord MELBOURNE, in introducing this bill, said it had been recommended by the Legislative Assemblies in each province, and by the officers to whom the government of the colonies had been intrusted, and it had also passed the other House with so little objection that its sanction might be regarded as almost unanimous. The bill would, in the first instance, declare the re-union of the two provinces, which had been separated in 1791, and it then went on to provide that the government should in future be administered by one Legislative Council and one House of Assembly, which would consist of 84 members, to be elected in equal numbers by each province. The constitution of the Council would remain exactly in its present state. The qualification of those who were entitled to vote for members of the House of Assembly would be left untouched, and the boundaries of the cities and towns would be hereafter settled by the Governor. The place and time of holding Parliament would be at the direction of the Crown; the system of taxation would undergo very little alteration; and the proceedings in both houses would be conducted in future in the English language. A permanent provision in the shape of a civil list was to be made for the expenses of the government, which would in return surrender the hereditary rights and revenues it at present possessed, while, if there were any surplus revenue after the discharge of the civil list, it was to be applied in support of the domestic establishments of the colony, upon the recommendation of the Crown. These were the leading features in the bill, and he apprehended that there were no question of detail so important as to cause a difference of opinion which would not have otherwise existed on the principles of the measure.—The DUKE OF WELLINGTON could not agree as to the importance of an immediate decision on the subject. He was, on the contrary, inclined to think that the feeling which had led to the late insurrection, and which in a neighbouring country had induced the inhabitants to lend it their support, had not so entirely passed away as to render a speedy settlement of the question either safe or desirable. It was no subject to be hastily disposed of, as, if the arrangement proposed were unsuccessful, the loss of all our possessions in America would probably ensue. He denied that the union of the two provinces had been extensively approved of. It had been introduced to the House for the first time during the last session, and if the question of responsible local government had not been mooted they would have heard very little of it. Agitation had been set on foot by a new system of administering colonial patronage, and it was to this alone that the desire for a legislative union prevalent in the lower provinces was to be traced. From the inhabitants of Upper Canada they had received no petition on the subject, but to their opinions, from their uncompromising loyalty and attachment to British interests, the greatest weight was to be ascribed. He implored the Government to pause before they determined to press on this bill. He trusted that the House would consider its probable effect most attentively, but for his own part he should feel it his duty to oppose it.—After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, June 20.—*China and Opium.*—Mr. MACLEAN asked whether it was the intention of Government to take any steps with regard to the certificates and bills of exchange delivered to the British merchants on account of opium surrendered, and whether it was intended to bring forward any motion for the purpose of granting compensation to these merchants.—Lord PALMERSTON answered that he had seen nothing to alter the views already taken on the subject.—Mr. MACLEAN then asked whether the Government repudiated the acts of Capt. Elliot, or whether they intended to continue him in the situation of Superintendent.—Lord PALMERSTON replied that it was not the intention to recall Capt. Elliot.

Persia.—Mr. MILES asked whether any negotiations were going on for the renewal of friendly relations with Persia.—Lord PALMERSTON answered that despatches had been lately received from that court and negotiations were pending; but at the present moment he could not enter into any statement thereon.

Portuguese Claims.—Lord PALMERSTON communicated that the commissioners for investigating the Portuguese claims had arrived in London, and had been in communication for the purpose of arranging the plan of their proceedings; he hoped in a short time to be ready to receive and investigate claims.—Lord SANDON inquired whether it was intended to include Naval claims?—Lord PALMERSTON considered that it would include all those employed in Naval or Military services. He was not aware, however, that there were many claims.

TUESDAY, June 30.—*Church Extension.*—Sir R. INGLIS brought forward his motion on this subject.—Lord J. RUSSELL resisted the motion. He considered that there was no adequate ground for it, no justifiable reason to impose burdens upon all classes and sects for the objects contemplated. That it would be right to protect the country against the effects of the spiritual destitution he would not deny; but it had already been pointed out how church extension, by an improvement in the distribution of ecclesiastical property, might be effected.—The House divided—for the motion, 149; against it, 168; majority against it, 19.

TUESDAY JULY 2.—The motion for the committee on Lord STANLEY's bill called up Mr. O'CONNELL, who moved that it be an instruction to the committee to dispense the qualification. This gave rise to a de-

bate in which several took part, after which the motion was negatived by a majority of 311 against 162, and the further proceeding was fixed for Tuesday next.

Friday, July 4.—On reading of the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Farnham Rectory and Chapel Bill, the House, after some discussion, divided.—Majority in favour of the second reading, 126.

HOME NEWS.

Colonial Gazette, June 17.

London was agitated on Wednesday night by the report of of an attempt upon the life of the Queen. A great variety of rumours, many of them contradictory, were immediately circulated in conversation, and in late editions of the evening papers. Some additional facts were stated on Thursday; and an investigation took place at the Home Office, from which the public and the reporters for the daily press were excluded. We have therefore no *official* account of the affair, or any statement which can be relied upon in every particular; but of the principal facts there is no doubt and the following narrative of the circumstantances connected with the crime may be received as substantially correct.

At a quarter past six on Wednesday evening, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, left Buckingham Palace, in a very low open phaeton drawn by four bays, to take their customary drive in Hyde Park before dinner; Colonel Buckley and Sir Edward Bowater attending as Equerries. It happened that the Queen sat that evening on the left, not on tha right side of her husband, where she usually sits; so that as they went up Constitution Hill—the road leading from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner—her Majesty was next to the long brick wall on the left side of the road, instead of the open railing of the Green Park on the right. The carriage had proceeded a short distance upon the road, when a young man, who had been standing with his back to the Green Park fence, advanced to within a few yards of the carriage, and then deliberately fired pointing towards the Queen. The ball did not take effect; and her Majesty rose from her seat, but was instantly pulled down by Prince Albert. One account says that she uttered a loud scream; this is contradicted; it seems true that she turned deadly pale, and appeared excessively alarmed, but made no exclamation. The postilions paused for an instant; but Prince Albert, in a laud voice ordered them to drive on,—not, however, before the assassin, saying, "I have got another," discharged a second pistol, pointed towards the carriage; which also, happily, proved harmless. The Queen and Prince went as far as Hyde Park Corner, and then turned to the Dutchess of Kent's mansion in Belgrave Square; so that the Queen's mother heard of the attempted assassination and the safety of her daughter at the same moment.

Meanwhile, the assassin remained near the spot from which he discharged the pistols, leaning composedly against the Park fence with the weapons in his hand. Several persons laid hold of him; and he was conveyed by two Policemen to the Gardener Lane Station-house.

After staying a short time with the Dutchess of Kent in Belgrave Square, the Queen and her husband proceeded to Hyde Park; where an immense concourse of persons of all ranks and both sexes had congregated. The reception of the Royal pair was so enthusiastic as almost to overpower the self-possession of the Queen; while Prince Albert's countenance, alternately pale and crimson, betrayed the strength of his emotions. They soon returned to Buckingham Palace, attended by a vast number of the nobility and gentry, in carriages and on horseback. A multitude of persons, collected at the entrance to the Palace, vehemently cheered the Queen; who, though pale and agitated kept repeatedly bowing and smiling in return. It is said that on reaching her apartments the Queen found relief in a flood of tears, but she recovered herself so as to appear as usual at the dinner-table. Persons of distinction flocked to the Palace to make inquiries; and to all the gratifying assurance was given that no bad consequences to the Queen's health were likely to ensue from the shock.

Leaving the Queen and Prince Albert safe in the Palace, we proceed to mention some of the circumstances attending the capture of the assassin; who was seized within a minute from the time when he fired the first pistol. A good deal of confusion pervades the statements of his capture. According to one account, a female held him by the skirts of his coat through the railing. This is contradicted; and it is said that Mr. George Keich, a German courier, was the first person who laid hold of him, by the collar and trousers, until two Policemen came up. The persons who soon assembled on the spot exclaimed, "It's foreigner!" and Mr. Keich was glad to make his escape. Another statement is that a bricklayer was the first to seize him. A third attributes his capture to Mr. William Clayton, an artist of of Princes Street, Leicester Square, and Mr. Law, spectacle-maker, of Copthall Court; who were immediately joined by Mr. Beckham, one of the Queen's Pages, and two Policemen. Sarah Brown, a young female living in Pimlico, saw him stoop down and load the pistols, a short time before the Queen's carriage came up. A Mr. Wright, of Hemel Hempstead, saw the prisoner discharge the first pistol, from the opposite side of the road, and sprang forward to seize him; but was daunted when he raised the second pistol, and fell back. This Mr. Wright was taken into custody, but was soon released on Mr Beckham's statement of what he had actually done. Another stranger in London, Mr. Pecks, a Dorsetshire man, who had gone to the Park to get a sight of the Queen, saw the prisoner take his right hand from the left side of his coat, draw out a pistol, and fire it pointblank at the carriage; and Mr. Pecks thought this "an act of rejoicing," till the second pistol was fired; when he became "stunned and stupified," and ran off to Covent Garden to tell a Police-constable what he had witnessed. These circumstances as to the assassin's capture are of secondary importance. There were several witnesses to the act of firing the pistols; which the young man himself did not pretend to deny. He gave his real name to the Policemen—Edward Oxford: it was ascertained that he had lodged at No. 6, West Street, West Square, Lambeth; and that his last employment was that of barman at a public-house, the Hog-in-the-Pound, Oxford Street, corner of South Molton Street. He is only seventeen or eighteen years old; about five feet four inches in height, slightly made, of a light complexion, and not unprepossessing countenance. The landlord of the public-house spoke well of him; but said he had discharged him a month ago, on account of a bad habit of laughing in customers' faces. It was also ascertained that he was a native of Brimingham,—which town, however, he left eight or nine years ago: that his father was dead, but that his mother is alive, with a sister, sometimes described as "an interesting girl of sixteen"—sometimes as "married to a Mr. Phelps, a baker, with whom he lived for some time." His father was a Mulatto, and a working-jeweller of Birmingham—a man of violent temper; which the son inherits; for on quarrelling with another young man, a barman like himself, at a public-house in Marylebone, he attempted to stab him with a knife. He had been for some time in the habit of carrying pistols, and had practised firing in a shooting-gallery. He told his mother that a gentleman named Spring offered to employ him at 1*s.* 5*d.* a day when he had learned to *fire*. He bought a pair of pistols at the shooting-gallery.

During Wednesday night, Oxford was confined in a cell at the Gardener Street Station-house, whither he was taken by the Police. He made a joke of the eagerness with which, he said, the people flocked around him and seized different parts of his clothing, his collar, coat, or trousers. He would answer no questions respecting his motives or accomplices; but had some coffee, and went to bed. Two Policemen, who remained in the cell with him, say that he slept calmly and soundly from eleven at night to between seven and eight on Thursday morning, when he took a hearty breakfast. His sister applied for permission to speak with him at the Station-house; but it was refused. Mr. M'Cann, surgeon, of Parliament Street, examined him, to ascertain his sanity; of which, he said, there appeared to be no doubt. On searching the prisoner's room in West Street, some discoveries were made, which it is surmised may perhaps throw light on the criminal's motives, & lead to the knowledge of his instigators & accomplices, if he had any. The Policeman found in a drawer a sword, and a quantity of powder and bullets—the bullets fitting the pistols taken from Oxford; "a black crape cap, with three satin bows, of a blood-red colour, attached to it; a piece of paper with thirty signatures—fictitious names, such as "Oxonian" or "Ozonean," "Hannibal," and "Ernest." Some letters also were found in which news from Hanover was referred to; and the members of the society of "young England" were to provide themselves with arms" These letters bore the signature of "J. Smith." When the articles found in his room were shown to the prisoner, he admitted them to be his. He had only half-a-crown and some pence in his pocket; and as he had been out of employment for some time it is conjectured that the money to buy the pistols must have been furnished by some person implicated in the projected assassination. It is alleged that a man was seen to pass the prisoner and nod to him just before the Queen's carriage came up. Another story is, that a "middle-aged person, most respectably dressed," was heard to give him the word to fire. A Policeman has been sent to Birmingham, it was said, to ascertain if any connexion can be traced between Oxford and the Birmingham Chartists.

On Thursday morning, Oxford was conveyed from the Gardener Lane Station-house to the Home Office, for examination. In order to avoid the crowd of people collected about the Station-house to get a glimpse of him, the following plan was adopted: "it was arranged that the prisoner should pass out as quickly as possible, turn to the left, and proceed the back way through Downing Street passage to the Home Office; and this was so well managed, that scarcely those who were admitted inside the Station-house saw him pass along. He did not wear handcuffs; and as soon as he got into Gardener's Lane, he took to his heels as fast as he could, and was followed, as was preconcerted, by Inspectors Pierce and Hughes."

The number of persons at the Home Office offering testimony to Mr. Fox Maule was very great. The Under Secretary was literally besieged with entreaties from ladies and gentlemen to be allowed to state what they saw. The testimony, however, as we have mentioned, was not made public; as Mr. Maule observed, that to admit the reporters would be "contrary to all rule." The examination was conducted by Lord Normanby, Mr. Maule, Mr. Mark Phillips, and Mr. Hall of Bow Street. The Attorney-General, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household, were also present. The result of the examination was *the prisoner's committal to Newgate, to be tried for high treason.* He met his sister in a passage of the Home Office, and she embraced him affectionately. It is said that during his examination he could not refrain from his habit of laughing. He was privately removed from the Home Office, through a back-door leading into the Park, and conveyed to Newgate, whilst the crowd outside, who were waiting to see him, thought he was still under examination. An uncle of the prisoner, a publican living in the neighbourhood of Gracechurch Street, called at the Home Office, and said he wished to engage professional assistanee for his nephew. Mr. Hobler was applied to; but he declined, having the prosecution of Gould and Courvoisier on his hands.

One of "the bullets"—at least *a* bullet—is reported to have been found by a boy on Thursday afternoon; buried in the earth just under a place in the wall which appeared to have been chipped by recent bullet-marks. It was flattened on one side, and marked with red streaks, as though it had been fired against a brick. The *Standard* last night denied that any bullet had been found. The Police certainly found none, though hours were spent in carefully sifting the earth near the wall.

It is said that "several *Members of Parliament* actually applied to Mr. M'Cann, the surgeon, for a small portion of the lock of hair which he cut off Oxford's head; but they were disappointed of obtaining any, Mr. M'Cann having previously given it to several distinguished patients of his!"

It would be difficult to describe the state of loyal excitement into which the Metropolis has been thrown by this event. At the different Theatres, and at places where public dinners were held, as soon as the news transpired on Wednesday evening, "God save the Queen" was sung with loyal fervour. It happened that a grand concert was held at the Opera-house for the benefit of the New Musical Fund: it was to have termenated with Mozart's Overture to *Idomeneo*, but Sir George Smart, the Conductor, stepped forward, and having informed the audience of the attempt on her Majesty's life, proposed to substitute the national anthem; a proposal which of course was received with cordial unanimity.

On Thursday, when the Queen and Prince Albert again took their drive in the phaeton, the crowd in and about Hyde Park was immense and the cheering of the loudest. Her majesty was escorted, as it were, by a body-guard of hundreds on horse, back. The lines of carriages calling at Buckingham Palace extended a considerable way down the Mall.

On Friday Buckingham Palace and the approaches to the Royal residence presented a most splendid and extraordinary spectacle. The calls of the nobility and gentry in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, who entered their names in the visiters book at the Palace, were incessant, until the procassions from the Houses of Paliament began to arrive. The crowds of persons in front of the Palace, amounting to several thousands, were kept back by a strong body of Police. About twelve o'clock, the Sheriffs of London, with the Remembrancer and other City functionaries, arrived in four carriages, to ascertain when it would be her Majesty's pleasure to receive the address of the Common Council. Soon after one, a detachment of the Grenadier Guards, with their splendid band, marched through the gete way, on which the Royal standard was hoisted, and took up their position in the entrance-court. The Cabinet Ministers and chief Officers of the Household arrived in quick succession, through the South gate. At two o'clock, the statecarriage of the Speaker of the House of Commons entered the court, followed by 109 carriages filed with Members of the House of Commons: never before, it is said, was the Speaker followed by so numerous a cortege on the occasion of presenting an address. As soon as the carriages of the Commons had left the court, the procession of the Lords began to enter—the Barons first, and then the other Peers, rising in rank to the Royal Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge: the Lord Chancellor bringing up the rear. There were 81 carriages in the Peers' procession; which was brilliant and imposing in an extraordinary degree. Many of the Lords wore splendid uniforms and decorations of various orders: the Duke of Wellington especially was attired with much magnificence. The procession of the Commons passed with little notice from the crowd; but on the Duke's appearance, the cheering was enthusiastic and universal. The Duke's of Sussex and Combridge also were cheered. Whilst the Lords were alighting from their carriages, the grand terrace in front of the Palace was crowded with distinguished persons in grand costumes.

The Queen received the address on the throne. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons advanced side by side. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge walked in a line with the Lord Chancellor, the Peers and Commoners following. Prince Albert stood on the left of the throne; the Great Officers of State and of the Household on the right. The Lord Chancellor read the address; and the Queen read the answer already quoted.

On leaving the Palace, Lord Melbourne, Lord Holland, and Lord John Russell were, according to the *Times*, vehemently hissed by the crowd. The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Hume and Mr. Baines were hissed, and that Mr. O Connell took care not to ride in his own carriage. When the Duke of Wellington left the Palace, he was again greeted with cheers. His Grace rode to the spot where Oxford stood, and minutely examined the supposed marks of the bullets on the wall. A crowd followed him; whose cheers he acknowledged with bows and smiles; whilst an old soldier explained all the circumstances of the attempted assassination—where the Queen's carriage passed, and where stood the assassin when he fired the pistols.

The daily papers supply some additional bits of gossip respecting Oxford and his family. His mother arrived in town on Thursday night from Birmingham, where she had been visiting her friends. She says that her husband, who has been dead twelve years, several times exhibited symptoms of insanity, and that she has herself "ladbured under nervous delusions." Her son brought the pistols home a few weeks ago, and frightened her by holding one to her head. He once cut up the sheets and blankets of his bed into shreds, and at another time rode into the parlour on horseback.

Mrs. Oxford on Friday obtained leave to see her son in Newgate. She says she is quite certain that the pistols were fired in sport, and not loaded with ball. The bullet found by the boys is too large for the pistols, and no others have been found. In prison, Oxford occasionally displays great levity, but the Governor has found him more than once in tears. He grieves for his poor mother, not for himself. The mother declares that he was always affectionate and inoffensive, but singular, and given to theatrical amusements. His sword is a two-edged scimitar, and bought at a sale of old Government-stores. A new mould for casting bullets has been found in his room. The witnesses who gave evidence at the Home Office have been ordered to observe strict secrecy. Some persons, it is said, claim to have seized him, who were not near the spot when he was first laid hold of. A great many letters have been received by Police Inspectors, and at the Home Office.

It is said that the pistols used by Oxford have been identified by Mr. Lawson of Blackfriars Road, who recollects that Oxford was the person who purchased them. But there are confused and contradictory accounts about the pistols.

Mr. Humphreys, a very respectable solicitor, is engaged to defend Oxford.

Sir Peter Laurie went to Newgate on Saturday, and saw the prisoner. He asked him whether he placed a ball in each of the pistols: on which Oxford laughed, and denied that he had placed any ball in either pistol. Sir Peter is said to have expressed an opinion that the lad is deranged. His trial is intended to take place at the present sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which commenced on Monday.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASINATE HER MAJESTY.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Sir M. Wood, Brown, Sir P. Laurie, T. Wood, J. Johnson, and Sir G. Carroll; the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Common-Serjeant, the Secondaries, Mr. Common Pleader Bullock, the Controller, the Remembrancer, the Solicitor, the Commissioner of the City Police, the Controller of the Bridge-house, and about 140 members of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall at about half-past 12 o'clock to Buckingham Palace, to present the address to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and to Ingestrie-house, Belgrave square, to present the addresses to the Dutchess of Kent, voted by the recent attack upon the Queen and Prince Albert.

The several addresses were (in the absence of the Recorder through indisposition) read by the Common-Serjeant.

Her Majesty received the members of both Courts most graciously.

The following are the addresses of the two Courts:

"To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

"The humble, loyal, and dutiful address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London.

"Most gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, humbly approach your Majesty with the most profound sentiments of duty and respect to express our horror and indignation at the atrocious attack lately made on your Majesty's sacred person.

"While we deeply lament and deplore that any person should be found within your Majesty's dominions capable of an act so base and foreign to the British character, we humbly offer our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's providential escape from an attempt which might have produced the most awful consequences.

"With the assurance of our steady loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Royal person, and our determination to support on all occasions the Crown and dignity of these realms, we beg to add our earnest hope, that by the permission of Divine Providence, your Majesty may long continue to reign over an affectionate and loyal people.

"By order of the Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I receive with sincere satisfaction this address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London.

"I shall always confidently rely upon the attachment of my faithful people as, under Divine Providence, my sure support and best protection against all treasonable designs, and I thank you for your loyal wishes, thus warmly expressed, for the long continuance of my reign."

"To his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, present to your Royal Highness our most sincere congratulation upon the providential escape of our most gracious and beloved Sovereign from the wicked attack recently made upon her sacred person, and that of your Royal Highness.

"We cannot refrain from expressing our deep abhorrence and indignation at so atrocious an attack, and the heartfelt joy we experience that, under Divine Providence, consequences of a most fatal nature were frustrated.

"We fervently trust that Her Majesty and your Royal Highness may long be spared to enjoy the unabated affection of a free and loyal people.

"By order of the Court.

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"I receive this proof of affectionate attention from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London with sincere gratification, and I enter most warmly into the lively sympathy they have expressed for the providential escape of Her Majesty, and I trust that the Power which has protected her upon this occasion may guard her from every danger."

"To the Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, present to your Royal Highness our most sincere congratulation upon the providential escape of our most gracious and beloved Sovereign from the wicked attack recently made upon her sacred person and that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

"We cannot refrain from expressing our deep abhorrence and indignation at so atrocious an attack, and the heartfelt joy we experience that under Divine Providence consequences of a most fatal nature were frustrated. We fervently trust Her Majesty and Prince Albert may long be spared to enjoy the unabated affection of a free and loyal people.

"By order of the Court.

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which her Royal Highness made the following answer:—

"My Lord Mayor and Aldermen,—I receive with the utmost gratitude this consolatory expression of your sympathy on an occasion so harrowing to a mother's feelings, and I fervently unite in your thanks to Almighty Providence for His merciful preservation of the lives of my beloved children.

"To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

"The humble, loyal, and affectionate Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, Your Majesty's loyal, dutiful, and affectionate subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council assembled, humbly desire to express to your Majesty our heartfelt joy on your Majesty's providential deliverance from the fatal consequences which might have resulted to your Majesty, and to the nation at large, from the late wicked and atrocious attack on your Majesty's sacred person. While we sincerely rejoice that the murderous intention of the traitor was providentially frustrated, we cannot forbear to express our indignant sorrow that any subject of this realm should have been guilty of so base and wicked an act.

"We avail ourselves of this, the earliest opportunity, of renewing to your gracious Majesty the assurances of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government, and our sincere desire that your Majesty may long continue to live in the hearts and affection of a free and loyal people.

"By order of the Court.

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"Accept my cordial thanks for these loyal and affectionate congratulations on the protection lately vouchsafed to me by the superintending care of Divine Providence.

"I receive with much pleasure the assurance, that you gladly avail yourselves of this opportunity to renew the expression of your devotion to my person and government.

"To his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, present to your Royal Highness our sincere congratulations that by the interposition of Divine Providence Her Majesty and your Royal Highness have been mercifully preserved from the recent atrocious attack on the life of Her Majesty and your Royal Highness.

"We cannot forbear to express the deep abhorrence and indignation we feel at the crime attempted to be perpetrated, and our heartfelt joy that Her Majesty (our most beloved Queen) and your Royal Highness have been happily preserved therefrom.

"By order of the Court.

"WOODTHORPE."

To which his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London,—I participate most deeply in the feeling of heartfelt congratulation which you have just conveyed to me upon the safety of your Sovereign.

"I earnestly pray that merciful Providence which has averted the assassin's arm may continue to watch over her, and unite her welfare with the prosperity of her people."

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TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, present to your Royal Highness our sincere and heartfelt congratulations that the murderous and traitorous attempt made upon the life of your Royal daughter, our most gracious and beloved Queen, has, by the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, been frustrated.

"While we express our deep sorrow that any person should have been found capable of imagining and attempting to execute such a crime, and our deep abhorrence of the wicked and atrocious act, we cannot but express our unfeigned gratitude to Divine Providence at the merciful preservation of our most beloved Queen and her Royal consort, Prince Albert, and to offer our sincere congratulations of your Highness on their providential deliverance.

"By order of the Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which her Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city London,—I receive this address with sentiments of the deepest emotion, and I most earnestly unite in the expression of your gratitude to Almighty God for his merciful interposition in sparing my beloved children from the late most atrocious attempt upon their lives."

Sunday Times, June 28.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
MONDAY.

THE OUTRAGE AGAINST HER MAJESTY.

This morning having been appointed for the trial of *Edward Oxford*, for high treason, the court was crowded at an early hour. Among the distinguished persons who took their seats upon the bench we noticed Lord Colchester, the Duke of Brunswick, Baron Audlau, Mr. Fox Maule, E. J. Stanley, Esq., the Secretary to the Treasury, Major Anderson, &c.

At ten o'clock the learned judges, Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Parke, took ther seats upon the bench, and the presoner was immediately afterwards placed at the bar. He was respectably dressed, and appeared quite unconcerned at the situation in which he was placed. A smile was frequently observed upon his countenance during the proceedings that took place.—The Attorney-General, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Wightman, appeared for the crown; Mr. Sydney Taylor and Mr. Bodkin for the prisoner.—When the prisoner was placed at the bar the names of the jurors were called over.—The indictment was then read by the clerk.—It set forth that the prisoner, being a subject of her Majesty the Queen, did, on the 10th of June, within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, maliciously and wantonly compass, imagine, and intend to put our said Lady the Queen to death, and to fulfil and bring to effect his treason and treasonable compassing, he, as such false traitor, maliciously and traitorously did shoot off and discharge a certain pistol, loaded with gun powder and a bullet, and which pistol he held in one of his hands, at the person of our said Lady the Queen, with intent thereby maliciously and traitorously to shoot, assassinate, put to death our said Lady the Queen, and thereby traitorously made a direct attempt against the life of our said Lady the Queen. In a second count it was charged "and further to fulfil and bring to effect his treason and treasonable compassing aforesaid, as such false traitor, he, on the said 10th of June, maliciously and traitorously did shoot off and discharge a certain other pistol loaded with gunpowder and a certain bullet, which he held in one of his hands, at the person of our said Lady the Queen, with intent thereby maliciously and traitorously to shoot, assassinate, and put to death our said Lady the Queen, and thereby traitorously made a direct attempt against the life of our said Lady the Queen, against his allegiance and against the statute."—The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Sydney Taylor then rose, and addressing the court, said that he had an humble application to make to the bench—that the trial of the prisoner might be put off until the next session. The application was founded upon the circumstances mentioned in affidavits which he handed into the clerk of the arraigns, and which were read by that officer.

On the affidavit being read, the Attorney-General rose to address the court, but Mr. Sydney Taylor said he believed it was right to make some observations on the subject matter of the affidavit first.

Chief Justice Tindal: Certainly you have a right to do so if you please.

Mr. Sydney Taylor: I would not do so if I did not believe the Attorney-General intended to oppose the motion.

The Attorney-General: How do you know I intend to oppose it?

Chief Justice Tindal: Perhaps you had better wait to hear the Attorney-General's observations.

Mr. Sydney Taylor: I shall do so, my lord.

The Attorney-General then said he had no objection to the postponement.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal: I shall make no further observation than to say that in my opinion the course that has been pursued is a very proper one, and to express a hope that from this time a profound silence will be kept upon the subject.

The Attorney General observed that it might be convenient if a day were fixed for the trial at the next session.

Chief Justice Tindal: The next session commences on the 6th of July. The judges generally come here on the Wednesday, which will be on the 8th. It may either be fixed for that day or the Thursday.

The Attorney-General, after consulting with his learned colleagues, said that Thursday would probably be the most convenient day.

The trial was then fixed to take place on Thursday, the 9th of July.—The prisoner listened attentively to the whole of this proceeding, and he walked away from the dock with a light step.

Examiner, June 28.

CONFESSIONS OF COURVOISIER.

The confession made by the murderer to Mr. Flower, his atterney, was in the following words.

"Newgate, June 22, 1840.

"On the Friday before the murder was committed I began two or three times not to like my place. I did not know what to do; I thought if I gave warning, none of my friends would take notice of me again, and I thought by making it appear a kind of robbery he would discharge me; and on the Saturday before I took this plate to Leicester place. I had a mind to rob the house on Monday, and after I had closed the door down stairs, I thought it was not right, and went to bed; nothing further happened on the Monday. On Tuesday night, when his Lordship went to bed (he had been rather cross with me before about the carriage), he gave me two letters, one for the post, and told me rather angrily that he was obliged to write those letters in consequence of my forgetting the carriage; this was in the drawing-room, about 11 o'clock at night. I then went down stairs into the kitchen, and stood reading a book for some time. About 12 o'clock he rang the bell; I went up to him and took the lamp out. After that I thought he had gone upstairs to his bed-room bell I thought it was to warm his bed, and I took the warming-pan with coals in it, just as usual, and he began to grumble because I did not go up to see what he wanted instead of taking up the warming-pan I told him he always used to ring the bell for the warming-pan, and that I thought it was for that purpose he had rung; and he said that I ought always to go to answer the bell first, to see what he wanted He took off his clothes, and I came down stairs again with the warming-pan, and I waited there until about twenty minutes past 12 o' clock. He rangagain for me to warm his bed.

He told me rather crossly, that I should take more notice of what I was doing, and pay him more attention.

"I did not answer at all, as I was very cross. I went down stairs, and put everything in the state it was found in the morning. As I was in the dining-room with a light, he came down stairs to the watercloset; he had his wax light; I was in the dining-room, but as he had his slippers on I did not hear him come down. He opened the dining-room door and saw me. I could not escape his sight. He was quite struck, and said 'What are you doing here? You have no good intentions in doing this; you must quit my service to morrow morning, and I shall acquaint your friends with it. I made him no answer. He went to the watercloset, and I went out of the dining-room down stairs. He was about ten minutes in the watercloset, and I waited to see what he would do when he came out. While he was in the watercloset I put some of the things to rights again in the dining-room. When he left the watercloset he went into the dining-room, where he stayed about a minute or two. I was on the corner of the stairs that go from the dining-room to the kitchen. I watched him up stairs. I stopped perhaps an hour in the kitchen, not knowing what I should do. As I was coming up stairs from the kitchen I thought it was all up with me; my character was gone, and I thought it was the only way I could cover my faults by murdering him. This was the first moment of any idea of the sort entering my head. I went into the dining-room and took a knife from the sideboard. I don't remember whether it was a carving-knife or not. I then went upstairs. I opened his bed-room door, and heard him snoring in his sleep; there was a rushlight in his room burning at this time. I went near the bed by the side of the window, and then I murdered him; he just moved his arm a little, and never spoke a word. I took a towel which was on the back of the chair, and wiped my hand and the knife; after that I took his keys, and opened the Russian leather box, and put it in the state it was found in the morning, and I took all the things that were found down stairs: the towel I put over his face; I took a purse I also took a 10*l.* note from a note case, which I put in the purse, and I put them in a basket in the back scullery; the day after I thought it would be better to put it behind the skirting-board. I had before I went to Richmond lost a shilling behind the skirting board, so I thought that would be a good place to put it.

"While at Richmond Lord William's locket dropped from his coat while I was bursting it. I picked it up, and put it in my trousers pocket, but had not the least idea of taking it. I intended to have returned it to his Lordship while I dressed him in the morning. I put my hand in my pocket at that time, but found I had changed my trousers; this was on the morning we left Richmond for Camden hill. I did not put the trousers on again while we were at Camden hill. I did not recollect the trousers being different, and thought I had lost the locket. I then thought it best to say nothing about it. On the Friday morning I was looking at some of my old clothes, the policeman who had cut his chin was watching me, and in taking the trousers ont of the drawer in the pantry the locket fell out of the pocket; it was wrapped up in a piece of brown paper; the policeman opened the paper, and looked at it, and said, What's that?" I said to him it was a locket; but in the position" which I was I did not like to say that was Lord William's locket, as if I told the truth I should not be believed; the policeman then returned it to me, and I put it in my trousers' pocket. The watch and seal were in my jacket pocket, which I had on until the Friday morning, and then I undid the riband, and took the seal off; it was the day the sweeps were in the house, which was either the Thursday or Friday. Having the watch in my pocket the glass came out; I did know what to do with it, as the police were watching me, so I took the watch from my pocket and put it in between the lining of my jacket and twistdd the pocket until I smashed the glass: after that I dropped some of the pieces about the dining-room, and at different times put the large pieces in my mouth, and afterwards having broken them with my teeth, spat them in the fireplace. The watch I had by me until Friday morning; I then burned the riband, and put the watch under the lead in the sink. I kept the seal in my pocket until they came into the dining-room to show me the ring they had found behind the skirting board. When I was called to go down to the pantry, I let the seal fall, and put my foot upon it, and afterwards put it behind the water pipe in the scullery. Beresford and Cronin, and two masons, were there at the time taking the drain up, but did not see me do it. The watch, the seal, and the locket, together with two sovereigns, I had about me until the Friday, and if they had searched me they must have found them; but did not do so until Friday, after I was taken into custody, in my bedroom. The two sovereigns I afterwards (on the Friday, when I slipped the locket under the hearthstone) also slipped down near the wall under the flooring. There is no truth in saying I put any thing in the ale or beer, for all that time I had no idea of committing the deed. I had scarcely had any beer all the week, and the ale that I had drunk that night, together with the wine, and some more I took after the cook went to bed, affected me. The gloves were never placed in the shirt by me nor to my knowledge. When I left Mr Foctor's, I gave all my white gloves to the coachman. The handkerchiefs that were found in my portmanteau were never put there by me. They were in my drawer where I used to keep my dirty linen, or in my bag with my dirty linen in the pantry. If there is blood upon them, it must have been from my nose, as it sometimes bled. I know nothing whatever of the shirt front. I turned up my coat and shirt sleeve of my right hand when I committed the murder. I did not use the pillow at all.

"After I had committed the murder, I undressed and went to bed as usual. I made the marks on the door on the outside, none of them from the inside, for the purpose of having it believed that thieves had broken in I never made use of the chisel or the fire-irons. I placed the things about the house to give the appearance of robbery. It is not true that the bottom bolt was never used to secure the door; it was bolted that night. I took the jewellery after I had committed the deed. All the marks on the door were made from the outside on the Monday night, for I got out of the pantry window and broke in at the door, and while getting out of the pantry window made a little mark on the wall outside, near the water-pipe, which the witness Young saw, and mentioned in his evidence. I went to bed about 2 o'clock. I burned nothing. I did not wash my hand or the knife in the bidet in his Lordship's bed-room. Sarah Mancer knew nothing about it. Neither did the cook, nor any of the other servants. I am the only person who is at all guilty.

"Francis Benjamin Courvoisier.

Witnesses—"T. Flower, "June 22, 1840.

"W. W. Cope."

Lastly, we give a *verbatim* copy of the confession made by Courvoisier to Sheriff Evans, as it was taken down on paper by the Sheriff, and also the account of the interview when it was made as published by the latter:—

"After I had warmed his lordship's bed, I went down stairs and waited about an hour, during which time I placed the different articles as they were found by the police. I afterwards went to the dining-room and took one of the knives from the sideboard; I then entered his bed-room, and found him asleep. I went to the side of the bed and drew the knife across his throat. He appeared to die instantly.

"Francis Benjamin Courvoisier.

"Prison of Newgate, June 23, 1840.

"This declaration was made before me, this 23rd of June, 1840. "William Evans, Sheriff

Morning Post, July 4.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Sir—I beg of you to publish this letter in your columns at once. At 6 h. 40 m. P. M. of the 2d inst. my express arrived at Boulogne, brought by Frenchmen on horseback at stages from Marseilles in a most extraordinary short space of time.

At Boulogne a Dover steamer was in waiting as well as an express messenger from this office which express would have arrived in London, at two o' clock in the morning of yesterday, the 3d, except through its seizure by the French authorities at Boulogne, who not only took away the express, but broke the seals of it, although my messenger positively told the authorities it was an express. That messenger very properly came to London and detailed the matter to me. I immediately went to the Foreign Office and stated the facts there, and forthwith procured a letter, by order of Lord Palmerston, to Monsieur Guizot, French Ambassador, who immediately wrote to the Prefect of Boulogne to deliver the said express to may order This was followed up by sending off a horse express to Dover, and steamer to Boulogne, for its recovery and dispatch to London.

I beg to take this medium of thanking the gentlemen of the Foreign Office for their immediate good offices in procuring me an interview with Lord Leveson; also to that nobleman for taking instant measures of access to Lord Palmerston, who kindly forthwith wrote to M. Guizot, who immediately did all in his power.

In conclusion, if this express had not been so seized, your columns yesterday would have been filled with information from Egypt, India and China, *before the Times*.

The disappointment and loss this seizure has caused to me is most severe. Never throughout my whole course of life had I toiled more than on this particular occasion for success, and success would have crowned my endeavours if this ill-timed seizure had not occured, particularly now that my resources are crippled by serious losses, occasioned by the plague in Egypt, by which my establishment there are working at a great sacrifice. Why or through what means this seizure was made is yet to tell. The express contained advices to the principal merchants, &c, of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, &c.—I remain, Sir, your very faithful servant.

Thomas Waghorn.

34, Cornhill, July 4, 1840, One A M.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The Paris papers of Thursday have reached us in due course.

The *Constitutionnel*, the *Siecle* and the *Courrier Francais*, three journals known to be in the Ministerial confidence, assert that the Pacha of Egypt, on learning the news of the dismissal of Chosrew Pacha, the Grand Vizier, had sent his Secretary Sani Bey to Constantinople, to offer to the Sultan the homage of his devotedness, and as a proof thereof to take the Porte's orders for the restoration of the Turkish fleet. The *Siecle* adds that the Pacha exacts as a condition that the Porte will enter into a direct treaty with him for the termination of the existing dispute.

The *National* states that Marshal Moliter had refused the command in Africa, which M. Thiers would again offer to General Bugeaud. No official news from Marshal Valée since the 15th has been published.

(From our Correspondent.)

Paris Thursday July 2.—The papers have been filled for some days past with contradictory statements respecting the expedition to Buenos Ayres.

After it was known Admiral Baudin, of Mexican fame, had been appointed to the command of the French forces in the La Plata. Considerable activity was manifested at Cherbourg to embark an effective army of about 3,000 to 4,000 marines engineers, and artillerymen. Suddenly these preparations ceased, and speculations have been busy in assigning a cause for the sudden change of belligerent resolution on the part of the Thiers Cabinet. I guarantee the correctness of the statement I am about to make on the subject. I defy contradiction from any Ministerial organ. It is true that the Ministers of War and Marine have been more busy respecting this expedition and so far had affairs gone that Admiral Roussin waited on Louis Philippe to sing the Royal ordonnance, demanding supplementary credits. The conversation took much this turn, which, from the dramatic tone, I give in that form:—

"Admiral Roussin—Sire! I have the honour to request your signature to the Bill for extraordinary credits for the expedition against Buenos Ayres.

Louis Philippe (apparently astonished—What expedition? There is no expedition—there shall be no expedition.

"Admiral Roussin—The President of the Council has doubtless informed your Majesty of the expedition.

"Louis Philippe—This is the first I have heard of it. I oppose it. There shall be nothing of the kind.

"Admiral Roussin—But, Sire! this matter has been canvassed and resolved upon at a Cabinet Council, and it is irrevocable.

"Louis Philippe (furious)—Do you want to embroil us (*brouiller*) with England. It shall not be. Call a Cabinet Council to rescind the resolution."

This is as nearly as possible *verbatim* what passed. The Cabinet Council was held, and decided by a majority that there shall be no expedition. The Dictator Thiers has been defeated, and Louis Philippe triumphant.

A postscript to our Paris correspondent's letter dated Thursday evening, announces that a telegraphic despatch had been received that day from Toulon of the 1st inst., with news from Algiers of the 27th, three days later than the preceding advices. Up to that date no communications had been received from Marshal Valee; but a private letter from Teniah, of the 23d, announces that the army quitted Blidah on the 18th, and on the 19th was at the defile or Col,, from whence the Marshal, on the same day descended, to march into Medeah, where he was on the 21st and 22d. On the latter day a French column was seen taking the direction of Milianna. Colonel Changorneo had had another engagement with the Arabs, and obtained a signal advantage. It was thought the Marshal would return to Algiers the end of June.

It appears by the Spanish papers that owing to the excessive heat of the weather the two Queens made but slow progress in their tour. We have as yet no news as to their arrival at Lerida.

The Madrid papers of the 24th are quite unimportant, save the two decrees we extract below from the official *Gazette*. The Madrid mail of the 25th is overdue. We have no recent intelligence of Cabrera's movements.

Spectator, June 27.

The ship Charles Grant, one hundred and ten days from China, reached Plymouth on Monday; but the overland mail anticipated the accounts she brings of proceedings at Canton.

THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.

HIS MAJESTY'S LAST WILL AND ADVICE TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

Official—To the Minister of State.

I order two precious documents to be published, which, according to the will of my late Royal father and Sovereign, were put into my hands on the day of his death; one of which is headed "My last Will," and the other begins with the words "On you, my dear Frederick;" both of which are in his own handwriting, and dated 1st December 1837.

The heroic King of our great period is departed, and gone to his rest by the side of the bitterly-lamented and never-to-be-forgotten.* I pray to God, the ruler of hearts, that he will cause the love of the people which supported Frederick William the Third in the hour of danger, which cheered him in old age, and allayed the bitterness of death, to pass to me, his son and successor, who am resolved, with the help of God, to walk in my father's ways. Let my people pray with me for the preservation of the blessings of peace, that precious jewel which he gained for us with the sweat of his brow, and cherished with truly parental care. This I know—should that jewel ever be in danger, which God forbid, *my* people will rise up like one man at *my* call, as *his* people did at *his* call.

Such a people is worthy and qualified to hear royal words like these, which are here subjoined, and will perceive that I cannot mark the commencement of my reign by any more worthy act than the publication of these.

Frederick William.

Sans Souci, 17th June 1840.

My last Will.

"My time in trouble, my hope in God."

On thy blessing, Lord, all depends, grant it me now also for this work.

When this my last will shall come to the sight of my ardently beloved children—of my dear Augusta, and my other beloved relations—I shall no more be among them, but be in the number of the departed. May they, when they see the well-known inscription, "Remember the departed," remember me too in love.

May God be a merciful and gracious judge to me, and receive my spirit, which I commend to his hands. Yes, Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit. In another world thou wilt unite us all again, (may thou in thy mercy find us worthy of it!) for the sake of thy dear Son, Christ our Saviour. By the same decree of God I have had to undergo heavy and hard trials, as well as in what personally concerned me, especially when, seventeen years ago, he deprived me of that which was the dearest to me, as by the events which so heavily afflicted my dear country. But,

*The Queen Louisa is meant, but no substantive is mentioned in the German. The adjective being in the feminine, sufficiently points out who is meant.

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on the other hand, God (eternal thanks to him for it!) has permitted me to live to witness glorious and happy events. Among the first I reckon, above all, the struggles gloriously endured in 1813, 1814, and 1815, to which the country owes its restoration. Among the latter, the happy and consolatory, I especially reckon the cordial love and attachment and the prosperity of my children, as well as the especially unlooked-for providence of God in having given me in my fifth decennium, a companion for life, whom I feel myself bound publicly to acknowledge as a model of faithful and tender attachment. My true, sincere, and last thanks, to all who have served the state and me with judgment and fidelity. My true, sincere, and last thanks, to all who were devoted to me with affection, fidelity, and by their personal attachment. I forgive all my enemies; even those who, by malicious language and writings, or by deliberate misrepresentations, have endeavoured to deprive me of the confidence of my people, which is my greatest treasure, but, God be thanked, very seldom with success.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, 1st Dec. 1827.

To you, my dear Frederick, the burden of the Government now comes, with the whole weight of its responsibility. By the position in which I have now placed you in respect to this charge, you are better prepared for it than many other successors to thrones. It is now your part to fulfil my just hopes and the expectation of the country—at least to endeavour to do so. Your principle and feelings are a security to me that you will be a father to your subjects.

Beware, however, of the love of innovation, now so general; beware of impracticable theories, so many of which are now in vogue; but at the same time, beware of an almost equally fatal, obstinate predilection for what is old; for it is only by avoiding these two schools that really useful changes proceed.

The army is now in a remarkably good condition; since its reorganization it has fulfilled my expectations; as in war, so also in peace. May it never lose sight of its high destination: but may the country likewise never forget what it owes to it.

Do not neglect to provide for, as far as lies in your power, concord among all the European powers; but, above all, my Prussia, Russia, and Austria never separate from each other. Their union is to be regarded as the keystone of the great European Alliance.

My dearly-beloved children all give me reason to expect that they will distinguish themselves by a useful, active, moral, pure, and godly life; for that alone can bring down blessings; and in my last hours this shall give me comfort.

May God guard and protect my dear country. May God guard and protect our homes, now and for ever. May he bless you, my dear son, and your government: may he grant you strength and judgment to carry it on, and give you conscientious counsellors and servants, and loyal subjects. Amen!

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, 1st December 1827.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday 2d July, a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a director in the room of Mr. John G. Ravenshaw, deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes.

On Saturday last the remaining portion of the overland mail brought by the *Tagus* from Gibraltar arrived in town. The whole of the intelligence had been already anticipated nearly three weeks by the mail which arrived through France.

An extraordinary express was received on Friday from India, bringing intelligence to the following dates—from Canton 27th March, Bomboy 23d May, and from Singapore 15th April.

THE FUNDS.

STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 4, ¼ past 11 o'clock.

Consols, 91 ⅝ ¾. | 3½ Reduced, 100⅜ ½
Reduced, 92¼ ½. | New 3½, 101 ⅛.
Consols for Accunt, 92⅞.

It affords us great pleasure to announce that a very extensive promotion is intended to take place immediately in the Indian Army. At the reduction after the war, three officers of each regiment were placed as supernumeraries, and promotion altogether was stopped till the whole absorbed, which occupied nearly six years; the Service will now be gladdened by the replacement of three officers to each corps, and as this will occasion an equal number of vacancies in the Subaltern ranks, they must be filled up, it is understood, by a large distribution of patronage among the Directors in Cadetships. Assistant-Surgeons, &c.

At the Levee a great number of congratulatory addresses were presented to Her Majesty.—

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Aboyne one of the Lords in Waiting to Her Majesty, in the room of the Viscount Falkand, resigned.

St. James's Palace, July 1.—The Queen was this day please to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Right Hon. W. S. Clark, Lord Mayor of the city of York; upon J. Walmisely, of Wavertree-hall, Lancaster, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool; upon W. Lowthrop, Esq., Mayor of Hull; upon J. W. Williams, Esq., F. R. S., Major of Portsmouth! upon T. Potter, Esq., Mayor of Manchester; upon Jacob Adolphus, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and Physican General to the Militia Forces in the Island of Jamacia; upon A. M. Downie, Esq., M. D., Physician to her late Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg; and upon J. Hare, of Springfield, Somerset, and of city of Bristol, Esq.

The Queen has appointed Charles. D. Day, Esq. to be Solicitor-General in the province of Lower Canada; Charles Warner, Esq. to be Solicitor-General in the island of Trinidad, and Rapert Bernard, Esq. to be Advocate-General and Crown Solicitor in the province of South Astralia.

The Princess Augusta.—Of this amiable Princess we are happy to announce that, during the last few days, the accounts have been uniformly favourably, and that Her Royal Highness has, to a certain extent, rallied. Clarence House is thronged daily by the inquirers among the nobility.

The King of Honover has conferred the Order of St. George on the Prince of Prussia, Prince Albert of Prussia, and Prince Frederic of the Netherlands; and the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order on Prince Frederic of Anhalt Dessau.

At the Levee on Wednesday, that highly respected and deserving officer, Dr. Adolphus, Inpector-General of Army Hospitals, received the honour of knighthood. The long and meritorious services of this officer justly entitle him to this mark of distinction from his Sovereign.

On the late anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, a very interesting medal, struck for the occasion, and set as a ring, was worn by some of the Duke's distinguished guests. It is of the same size as that made to commemorate the Queen's marriage, and is executed by the same gifted arrist, Mr. W. Wyon, R. A.

A petition to the Queen, signed by nearly 15,000 respectable householders, praying Her Majesty to grant permission for a fair to be holden in Hyde-park in the mouth of August next, in honour of the birthday of Prince Albert, was presented by Mr. T. Duncombe at the last Levee.

Lord Alfred Hervey, son of the Marquess of Bristol, met with an alarming accident on Saturday evening at the entrance to Hyde-park, near Apsley-house, by being thrown from his horse. His Lordship, on being taken up, was quite insensible, and immediately conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had not broken any bones, but had received severe injuries on his head. In the course of the evening he was conveyed on a stretcher to the family mansion in St. James's-square. His Lordship is suffering from a severe concussion of the brain.

Lood Keane.—On 26th ult. a grand dinner was given by Lord Hill, at his mansion, in Belgrave-square, to welcome the return of Lord Keane, the hero of Ghuznee. The invitations to meet his Lordship included the President of the Board of Control-the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company. Sir Richard Jenkins, Lord Combermere, Lord Seaton, Sir W. Gordon, Sir J. Kempt, Sir T. Brisbane, Sir, T. Bradford, Sir T. Reynell, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir T. Arbuthnot, Sir R. Macfarlane, Sir G. Saville, and Col. Macdonald.

Sir Richard Jenkins and the Directors of the East India Company will give a sumptuous entertainment on Saturday next to Lord Keane. Lord Hill, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Seymour, and other official personages, have been invited to meet the Noble Lord.

On Thursday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, an action was brought by Mr Dundas, a clergyman, and son of Capt. Deans, to recover compensation and damages from Mr. Hocy for criminal conversation which his wife, a daughter of Col. Burslem. It appeared in evidence, that the lady had been seduced by the plaintiff in 1834. and that in 1836 he reluctantly consented a union. Almost from the time of the marriage they lived unhappily, and his conduct to her was characterised by the greatest harshness and severity. after some time they separated, again they lived together,—but at length a final seperation took place. The jury gave the plaintiff damages one farthing, adding the words "we think he had movally deserted her."

Thirty-eight literary men and females receive an annual allowance out of the secret service money at the disposal of the French Government. The smallest amount of allowance is forty, and the greatest one hundred and twenty pounds. Amongst those who enjoy the letter is the widow of Abel Remusat.

The Prospectus of the East Indian Steam Navigation Company, which we this day publish, merits the attention of every friend of India. The object is, by means of steam-vessels, to connect the intercourse between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and England in one unbroken chain, reducing the communication as nearly to a certainty as any human calculations and efforts can accompulish. The respectable list of influential Directors induces us to place great confidence in this undertaking, which we trust will have the hearty support of all trading to the East, as well as those who have connexions in the Military and Civil Services of the Hon. East India Company.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Major Aglionby, M. P., which took place at his seat in Cumberland on Wednesday. A correspondent of an evening paper says:—"Our esteemed county member, Major Aglionby, whilst on his way to the court this morning, to preside at the Quarter Sessions, was seized with a fit, and died almost instantly. This event has caused a gloom throughout the town, and the magistrates in court assembled adjourned the business till to-morrow, out of respect to the deceased. Two important offices are rendered vacant by this catastrophe—that of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and Member for the Eastern Division."

Sir John Hawker English, of Warley House, Essex, died at St. Leonard's on Monday last, in the 53d year of his age. He was a knight of the Swedish order of Gustavus Vasa.

On Tuesday a number of persons assembled at the West India Dock, Blackwall, in order to witness the landing of a magnificent male elephant from the ship *Lady Flora*, which has recently arrived from Calcutta. The elephant was a present to Her Majesty, who, having no accommodation for so gigantic a protegè, has since presented the distinguished oriental stranger to the Zoological Society. The elephant, a very fine specimen and docile and good-tempered, before he was shipped in the East Indies was christened "Prince Albert."

The convict Gould has been removed to Chatham preparatory to his voyage to New South Wales. It understood that, on his arrival at the colony, the "Logbook" of daily deportment during the voyage will give a discretionary power to the Governor to determine whether he shall be disposed as of an *assigned servant* in an agricultural district, or, as an incorrigible offender, sent to work in darkness and chains in the mines of Norfolk Island.

Italian Opera.—Mercadante's *Il Giuramento* was brought out at this house on saturday night to a most crowded audience. The dramatic plot of this work is perfectly Italian—a legitimate romance of the sweet south, not easily to be reconciled with our hyperborean notions of the course in which true love should run, in order to produce an edifying interest. "The scene," says the libretto, "lies at Syracuse in the 14th century"—*nel secolo 14to*. We must not quarrel with what occurred so far back; so much in the very bosom of the good old times. Notwithstanding the extremely tragical character of the opera from first to last, it is not in any part wrought up with such powers as very seriously to affect the sensibilities of a not too-susceptible audience. The concluding scene is certainly effective and affecting, and Grisi displayed some of the most genuine and delicate touches of her art. Mercadante's music, in this instance, is not remarkable for any novelty of character, or for a very finely sustained energy or expression. The opera is too long—for its better parts it will be still better that it should be much compressed.

Drury Lane.—The Concerts d'Eté at this theatre continue to increase in attraction, and to secure good audiences to the performances. This patronage of good music is as creditable to the public taste as the arrangement of the conserts and the manner in which they are performed is to the management of the theatre. The promenade is every night crowded, and the boxes filled with company.

English Opera-house.—The *Demon's Gift* is the very appropriate title of a melo-drama of the true wildfire and trap-door school produced on Monday night. Considering the resources of the theatre, this piece of *diablerie* is got up in a very creditable manner. It was received with general applause, and announced for nightly repetition.

Concert Room, Her Majesty's Theatre.—We were glad to see a very full and elegant assemblage at Miss Chambers's Morning Concert on Wednesday last. The programme was an excellent one, including a host of first-rate talent, such as Grisi, L. Grisi, Persiani, Tosi, Lablache, Tamburini, Rubini, &c. Miss Chambers herself, whose refined and graceful style in her art, and unaffected and lay like demeanour, have won her so many admirers, delighted her auditors in some charming ballads which she gave with perfect taste and feeling. Sola played a capriccio on the flute, and the Misses Broadhurst perfomed a piano-forte duet very brilliantly. The Concert altogether was an admirable one.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Office of Ordnance, June 29.

Rl. Reg. of Artillery—To be Sec. Lieuts.: Gent. Cadet Rouquier John Cannon, v. Dickson, promoted—Gent. Cadet Edward William Dance, v. Parker, promoted—Gent. Cadet William Cookson, v. Spencer, promoted.

Corps of Rl. Engineers—To be Sec. Lieutenants; Gent. Cadet William Driscoll Gossett, v. Stanley, promoted—Gent. Cadet John Bernard Luykin, v. Menzies, promoted—Gent. Cadet Charles Sim, v. Reynolds, promoted—Gent. Cadet Fairfax Hassard, v. Laffan, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZDTTE.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 3,

5th Dr. Guards—Bt. Col. Chas. Allix, from h. p. Unatt., to be Lt.-Col. v. Sir James Maxwell Wallace who exchanges—Maj. the Hon. James Yorke Scarlett to be Lt.-Col. by p., v. Allix, who retires—Bt. Maj. Francis Westenra to be Maj. by p., v. Scarlett. Lieut Goodwin Charles Colquitt to be Capt. by p., v. Westenra—Cornet George Lloyd Robson to be Lieut. by p., v. Colquitt—Ens. George Rowan Hamilton, from 88th F, to be Cornet bp p., v. Robson.

7th Dr. Guards—Assist.-Surg. John Stewart, from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg. v. Marshall, dec.

10th Foot—Bt. Maj. Henry Lecky, from 36th F., to be Capt. v. Adams, who exchanges.

21st—Lieut. Thomas Bulkeley to be Capt. without p., v. Ogilvy, deceased, March 22.

35th—Ens. Archibald Tisdall, from 64th F., to be Ens. v. Crosbie, who retires.

36th—Capt. Wm. Henry Adams from the 10th F., to be Capt. v. Lecky, who exchanges.

43—Ens. the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay to be Lieut. by p., v. Paget, promoted—Dawson Cornelius. Greene, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Lindsay.

47th—Lieut. John Lardner to be Capt. without p., v. Dundee, dec. June 2—Ens. Chas. F. Fordyce to be Lieut v. Lardner—Ens. Samuel Toosey Williams, from 20th F., to be Ens. v. Fordyce.

51st—Ens. Augustus J. W. Northey to be Lieut. by p., v. Gates, who retires—Richard Atherton Ffarington, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Northey.

60th—Wm. Grenfell, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Dansey, who retires.

64th—Harry Morgan Browne Wellesford, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Tisdall, appointed to 35th F.

89th—Charles Worsley Minchin, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Hamilton, appointed to 5th Dr. Guards.

1st W. India Reg.—Eneas Mackintosh Macpherson Gent, to be Assist. Surg. v. Campbell, appointed to Staff.

Unatt.—Lieut. Henry William Paget, from 43d F. to be Capt. by purchase.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. Alexander Campbell, from 1st W. India Reg., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Stewart, appointed to 7th Dr. Duards.

Mem.—Capt. Doses Campbell, upon half-pay Unatt. has been allowed to retire from the Army, by the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales.

The commissions of the undermentioned officers have been cancelled, from the dates set against their names, they having received commuted allowances for their half-pay:—Lieut. Simon Clarke, half-pay Canadian Voltigeurs, from July 3—Lieut. Robt. Foote. h. p. 11th L.t. Drags. from Feb. 7—Lieut. Adolph Otto von Broembsen, h. p. Brunswiek Inf. from July 3.

Northumberland Militia—The Rt. Hon. Algernon George Percy, commouly called Lord Lovaine, to be Lieut. v. Burton, dec.—June 22.

The Queen's Own Rl. Staffordshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Prescott Clowes, Esq. to be Capt. v. Wilson, resigned—Fiederick Wilkinson, Gent. to be Cornet, v. Clowes, promoted—June 16.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTR, &c. DURING JUNE, 1840.

Army—Lt.-Col. Payler, 17 F., Col. June 28, 1838—Maj. Deshon, 17 F., Lt.-Col., Nov. 13, 1339—Capts Blackett, 98 F., Maj. Jan. 10. 1837—Macleane, 97 F. do. do.—Doyne, 20 F., do. June, 28, 1838—Raitt, 2 F. do. Nov. 13. 1839—Gilland, 2 F. do. do.—Darley, 17 F. do. do.—Robinson, 2 F. do. do.

Ist Dr. Gds.—Lt. Groves, Capt. by p., v. Manning, ret. June 12, 1840.—Cor. Powell, Lieut. do.—Wm. Adrian, Lord Inverury, Cor. do.—Cor. Jackson, Lieut. by p., v. Powell, canc. do.

7 Dr. Gds.—Lieut. Greene, from h. p. 54 F., Paym. v. Armstrong, h.p. 26. do.

10 Dr. Cor. Wilkie, Lieut. by p., v. Cavendish, ret. May 29—Jas. Wm. Robarts, Cor. do. Lieut. Armstrong, from 6 Dr., Capt. v. Rowley, dec. June 26.

11 Dr.—Capt. Vivian, from 20 F., Capt. v. Bt. Maj. Tomlinson, Unatt. do.

Gren. Gds.—Ens. and Lt. Visc. Canilupe, Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Lautour, ret. May 29—Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, Ens. and Lieut. do.—Bt. Col. Everard, from h. p. 77 F., Cap. and Lt.-Col. v. Lyster, dead, June 12—Lieut. and Capt. Huston, Capt. and Lt.-Col. by p., v. Everard, ret. do.—Ens. and Lieut. D'Auilar, Lieut. Capt. do.—Hon. Mortimer West, Ens. and Lt. do.—Ass.-Surg. Dr. Balfour, from Staff, Ass.-Surg. v. Daykin, h. p. 19 do.—Ass.-Surg. G. Brown, Bat. Surg. v. Johonson, prom, June 26.—Charles Nicoll, Ass.-Surg. do.

2d F.—Ens. Connor, Lieut. v. Halkett, dead, Jan. 27—Wm. Joe. Oldham, Ens. May 29.

3d—Ens. Robinson, Lt. v. Beers, 80 F. do.—Geo. Thos. Downing, Ens. do.

5th—Ass.-Surg. Mackey, from Staff, Asa.-Surg. v. Hall, 60 F. do.—Lt. Woodward, Capt. by p., v. King, ret. June 12—2d Lieut. Woodgate, 1st Lieut. do.—Piers Geale, 2d Lt. do.

6th—Reginald Pell, Ens, by p., v. Johnson, prom. 5 do.

7th—2d Lieut. Ridley, from 60 F. Lieut. by p., v. Maclaine, ret. 12. do

11th—Ens. Cox, Lieut by p., v. Kennedy, Unatt. do.—Jas. Howard Fetherstone, Ens. do.

17—Bt. Lt.-Col. Pennycuick, K. H.. Lieut. Col. v. Bt. Col. Payler, ret. do.—Capt. Deedes, Maj. do.—Lieut. Lucas, Capt. do.—Ens. Moore, Lieut. do.—Nathaniel Maxwell Hunter, Ens. do.

20th—Capt. Doyne, from Unat., Capt. v. Vivian, 11th Dr. 26 do.—Lieut. Lord M. Kerr, Capt. by p., v. Bt. Maj. Doyne, ret. do.—Ens. Masterson, Lt. do.—Samuel Toosey Williams. Ens. do.

26th—Chas. Horton Rhys, Ens. by p., v. Anderson, case do.

2Jth—Ass.-Surg. Gillice, from Staff, Ass.-Surg. v. Dr. Fry, 31st F. May 29.

31st—Ass.-Surg. Fry M. D. from 27th F., Ass.-Surg. v. Ayre, dead, do.

35th—Lt. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K. C. B., from 81st F., Col. v. Gen. Sir J. Oswald, G. C. B. dead, June 15.

38th—Lt.-Gen. Sir Jaspar Nicolls, K. C. B, from 93d F., Col. v. Gen. Sir H. Pigot, dead, do.—Capt. Lowth, Maj. by p., v. Young, ret. 12 do.—Lieut. Edwards, Capt. do.—Ens. Prichard, Lieut. do.—Geo. C. Bysshopp, Ens. do.

39th—Lt. Gen. Sir F. P. Robinson, G. C. B., from 59th F., Col. v. Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, G. C. B., dec. 15 do.

40th—Lieut. O'Connor, from h. p. 11th F., Lieut. repaying diff., v. Stanford, prom 5. do. Ens. Vance, Lieut. by p., v. O'Connor, ret. do.—Frederick Huey, Ens. do.

41st—Ens. Smith, Lt. v. Stoddard, dead May 29—Henry Hugh M'Xenzie Fleming, Ens. do.

42d—Quarterm. Serj. Edwards Paton, Quarterm. v. King, a.p. June 19.

44th—Lieut. Richardson, from h.p. 92d F., Lieut. v. Gray, prom. 12th do.—Ens. Swinton, Lieut. by p., v. Richardson, ret. do.—Rich. Rob. Fulton, Ens. do.

45th—Bt. Maj. Stack, Maj. v. Armstrong, dead, 13 do.—Lt. Prendergast, Capt. do.—Ens. and Adj. Smith, rank of Lt. do.—Wynham Edm. Bewes, from Rl. Mil. Coll. Ens. without p. 19 do.

47th—Lieut. Crowdy, Capt. by p., v. Mitchell Innes, ret. 29th May—Ens. Elrington, Lieut.—do.—Chas. Compton William Domvile, Ens. do.

59th—Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir R. L. Duncas, K. C. B. Col. v. Lt.-Gen. Sir F. P. Robinson, 89th F., June 15.

60th—Ass.-Surg. Hall, from 5th F., Surg. v. Dr Lamond, dec. May 29—Augustus Richard Saunders, 2d Lieut. by p., v. Ridley, 7th F. June 12.

64th—Ens. Hon. G. F. W. Yelverton, Lieut. v. Collinson, dead, May 9—Archibald Tisdall, from Rl. Mil. Coll., Ens. June 26.

68th—Ens. Elwes, Lt. v. Duff, dead, 12th do.—Hugh Hedge Wm. Cramichael, from Rl. Mil. Coll., Ens. do.

71st—Ens. Dance, Lieut. by p., v. Wilkinson, ret. do.—Geo. Whitworth T. Rich, Ens. do.

72d—Lieut. Hope, Adj. v. Moylan, res. Adj. only, 26 do.

74th—Lieut. Walsh, do. v. Fraser. do. do.

75th—Lieut. Lucas, Capt. by p., v. A. A. Browne, ret. do.—Ens. Goodwyn, Lieut. do.—Chas. Macken Ens. do.

80th—Lieut. Beers, from 3d F., Capt. by p., v. Smyth, ret. May 29.

81st—Maj.-Gen. Sir John Waters, K. C. B., Col. v. Lt.-Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, 35 F. June 15th—Lieut. Hale, Capt. by p., v. Howe, ret. 12 do.—Ens. Boughey, Liet. do.—Nicholas Gould, Ens. do.

90th—Ens, Owen, Lt. v. Doxat, dead, 5 do.—Wm. Victor Johnson, R. Mil. Coll., Ens. 12 do.

93d—Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Douglass, K. C. B., Col. v. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, 38th F., 15 do.

97th—Lieut. Colvill, Capt. by p., v. Bt. Maj. Macleane, ret. May 29—Ens. Murray, Lieut. do.—Alfred Edwards Williams, Ens. do.

98th—Lieut. Russell, Capt. by p., v. Bt. Maj. Blackett ret. do.—Ens. Rolland, Lieut. do. Phineas Fowke Hussey, from Rl. Mil. Coll., Ens. do.

Rifle Br.—Capt. Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez, Maj. by p., v. Stesphenson, Unatt., June 19—Lieut. Young, Capt. do.—2d Lieut. Bowles, 1st Lieut. do. Henry Hardinge, 2d Lt. do.

Ceylon Rif. Reg.—2d Lieut. C. J. Smith, 1st Lieut. by p., v. Burris. ret. May 29—Wilford Brett, 2d Lieut. do.

Rl. Afr. Corps—Ens. Graham, Lieut. v. M'Intosh, dead 13 April—Thos. Mowbray, Ens. June 5.

Cape Mounted Rif.—Ass.-Surg. Minto, from Staff, Ass.-Surg. May 29.

UNATTACHED.—Bt. Lt.-Col. C. C. Dixon (Superintendent of Hospitals at Chatham), Lt.-Col. without p., May 29—Maj. Stevenson, from Rif. Br., Lt.-Col. by p., June 19—Lieut. Macgwaring, from 87th F., Capt. without p., 5 do.—Lt. Kennedy, from 11th F., Capt. by p. 12 do.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Rl. Art.—2d Capt. [illegible] Capt. v. Bt. Maj. Wright, ret. full-pay June 1st Lieut. Dupuis, 2d Capt. do.—2d Lieut. [illegible] 1st Lieut. do.—2d Cap. Ingilby, Capt. v. Bt. Sheppard, h. p. 19 do.—1st Lt. Low, 2d Capt. do.—2d Lieut. Younghusband, 1st Lieut. do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—To be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces—Wm. Purdon, M. D., v. Minto, Cape Mounted Rif. May 29—John Summers, M.D., v. Mackay, 5th F. do.—Walter Geo. Leonard Stannton v. Gillice, 27th F. do.—Ass.-Surg. Nicolson, M.D., from 13th Dr., v. Dr. Balfour., Gren. Gds., June 26.

LOCAL RANK.—E. Indies—Maj. J. S. H. Weston, 31st Bengal Nat. Inf., Lt.-Col. Nov. 13, 1839.—To be Majors—Capts Sir Alex. Burnes, 21st Bombay Nat. Inf., July 23, 1839—C. Hagart, Bombay Inf. Nov. 13—J. Outram, do. do.—Wm. Wyllie, do. do.—Wm. Coghlan Bombay Art. do.

Colonel John Gregory Baumgnardt, of the Second (the Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Colonel John Pennycuick, of the Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Garruther of the Second Regiment of Foot, and Major Alexander C. Peat Bombay Engineers have been appointed Companion Most Honourable Militar y Order of the Bath.

EGIPTION NEWS.

Advices from Alexandria of the 20th ult. state that Mehemet Ali, on hearing of the dismissal of Khosrew Pasha, had offered to give up the Ottoman fleet unconditionally. The insurrection in Syria was not yet appeased. The Emir Bechir had demanded the mediation of the Consul-General of France, but the Viceroy would listen to no proposal, and had sent 10,000 men to reduce the revolters. The plague was nearly at an end.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,

PROMOTIONS.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue—Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K. C. B., taking rank next after Vice-Admiral Sir E. Brace, K. C. B.

Captains—Thomas Bushby—James Wilkinson—The Hon. Fred. Thomas Pelham.

Commanders—John Simpson (c.) George Knyvett Wilson—Charles Richards—Edward Holland—Thos. Frederick Birch.

Lieutensnts—David Miller, for passing the best College examination—George Bell Williams—Frederick A. Cudlip—John Charles Pittman—Arthur P. E. Wilmot.

APPOINTMENTS.

Master Wm. Miller (1813) to *Victory*.

Mates—James Bill (1836) and L. Mackinnon to *Vangua rd*.

Second Master—George Bower to *Scorpion*.

COAST GUARD.

Lieutenants—John Hains (1815), to command *Defence* rev. vess.—William Young Gill (1824 to command *Victoria*, do. do., v. R. Jones and M. B. Jones, times of services expired—Joseph Robinson (*b*), (1826)—Charles Moss (1825)—and Charles Gale (1824, to be Chief Officers.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE QUARTER.

Retired Commander under H. M.'s Order in Council of 30th Jan 1816—Charles Gayton Warren.

Retired Commanders unders under H. M.'s Order in Council of Nov. 1, 1830—Robert Hacche Drake, Joseph Elias, Nathaniel Brice, James Phipps, Leigh Spark Jack, and Wm. Figg.

Lieutenants—Henry Laird Cox, Maxwell Falcon, Wm. Papillon Jamison, Charles Richard Marcuard, George Le Geyt Bowyear, Humphrey John Julian, Wm. Addy Fellowes, Bulkeley George Le Mesurier, and Thomas Etheridge.

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